

The Charlottetown Guardian

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U. S. Market For Potatoes

The United States is faced with a short domestic supply of potatoes this year, writes Mr. G. A. NEWMAN, Assistant Trade Commissioner in New York, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Department of Agriculture reports dated September 1 estimated only 311,851,000 bushels would be available this season for a market in which the demand is sufficient to allow profitable annual production of 341,000,000 bushels. It is now expected that the late crops in the surplus potato-producing areas—Maine, Idaho, Western New York, and the Red River Valley—will be about 15 per cent less than average. Production in other districts is even further below normal. Early potatoes have been marketed at very satisfactory prices.

The production of certified seed potatoes in the United States during the past few years has averaged about 7,795,000 bushels, of which the State of Maine supplied nearly 50 per cent. Other important States producing certified seed potatoes are Minnesota, North Dakota, and New York.

About 90 per cent of the production in the State of Maine consists of Green Mountain and Cobbler varieties and these, in conjunction with shipments from the Red River Valley area, come into competition with Canadian certified seed potatoes—principally from Prince Edward Island. The latter have a fine reputation in the United States market and over a period of years have developed a demand which ensures them a premium of as much as 15 per cent above the market level. These potatoes move into such centres as Long Island, New Jersey, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

Import statistics for seed potatoes from Canada as published by the United States authorities differ considerably from those quoted in the Canadian returns; but as the operation of the tariff quota is dependent on United States figures, these will probably be of greater interest to Canadian shippers. In 1934 imports from Canada amounted to 15,276,499 pounds, and in 1935 to 6,665,475 pounds.

The new tariff on certified seed potatoes became effective on January 1, 1936, and since that time there has been a heavy movement of certified seed potatoes from Canada into the United States. The following are the monthly imports up to the end of July of this year, as given by the United States statistics: January, no imports; February, 492,090 pounds; March, 11,335,170 pounds; April, 8,135,968 pounds; May, 1,197,850 pounds; June, 997,968 pounds; July, 1,500 pounds.

During the past season Canadian seed potatoes were sold at about \$3 per 150-pound bag. This price remained firm even after the lower rate of duty of 45 cents per 100 pounds came into effect on March 1.

The quality of domestic potatoes available for certification this year may be somewhat poorer than last year. In North Dakota, State authorities have been obliged to create an emergency grade, or "Red Tag" classification, to cover potatoes that do not quite fulfill the conditions demanded by their first grade, or "Blue Tag" classification. It is stated that this second class will comply with all the requirements of the first grade with respect to disease, but will allow a certain percentage of misshapen sizes, growth cracks, hollow hearts, etc.

Press Observers Say Roosevelt

MR. NORMAN MACLEOD, Ottawa correspondent for the Mail and Empire, now visiting Washington, reports that the Washington press, composed of the premier newspapermen of the United States of all shades of political opinion, are unanimous in the conviction that President Roosevelt will be re-elected. The general estimate was that the President would have from 315 to 335 votes out of the electoral college of 531.

"Admittedly," writes Mr. MacLeod, "600 newspapermen—or a thoroughly representative cross-section of them—may be wrong. But if they are wrong, it simply means that the most expert opinion available on this major United States political situation, which, from long range, seems full of all sorts of improbable possibilities, is mistaken. For these Washington correspondents are trained observers. They are masters of the intuitive art of sizing up public situations. I estimate that the papers of fully 50 per cent, with whom I spoke were supporting Landon. What they told me, accordingly, was not their preference, but their opinion. And it was unanimously agreed that Roosevelt would be returned."

It will be interesting, after the returns are in, to check up on the accuracy of this prediction, against the indications of a LONDON swing as recorded in the straw votes.

Editorial Notes

The leaves got a fright.
Monday recalled the October gale of 1915.
Most potatoes are now housed though many farmers are still at it.

Cheese production in September totalled 18,541,000 lbs., an increase of 14 per cent over last year. Production during the first eight months of 1936 amounted to 92,281,000 lbs., an increase of over 11 million lbs. or 14 per cent.

Those attending the annual Maritime Officers' Remembrance Day dinner at Saint John, N. B., on Armistice Day will hear something worth while. The chief speaker is to be Sir Andrew

Macphail, who will reply to the toast to "The Canadian Expeditionary Forces."

Production of creamery butter in September amounted to 28,606,000 pounds compared with 27,239,000 a year ago, an increase of 5 per cent. Production during the eight months ending September amounted to 200,784,000 lbs. as compared with 194,624,000 in the same period of 1935, an increase of over 6 million pounds or 3 per cent.

What are the Province and City going to do to mark the Coronation? Elsewhere they are busy raising funds to commemorate the event; one municipality decided that the gift will take the form of the establishment of a King Edward Coronation Playing Field Area and Recreation Ground for the youth of the city. Could we do better? Let us get busy anyway.

If 80 per cent of the tourist motor cars from abroad entered Canada through the Ontario border cities, and 20 per cent came from Hawaii, Canal Zone, Puerto, Mexico and Central America, that did not leave many of the 5,000,000 foreign tourists cars to come to the Maritime Provinces via St. Stephen, N. B., and Saint John, N. B.

Women in the pulpit and men in the sewing circle seems to be the future of church organizations. The United Church have, after prayerful consideration, decided to admit women to the Ministry; while in Chicago a group of church male members have decided to form a knitting club with all women barred except the instructor—who, under the new dispensation, may be the minister. One married man showed up for the first workout—which in itself is significant.

Mayor Gerry McGeer of Vancouver is having a swell time in London. He has been the guest of honor of all the Mayors of London municipalities. He has been the guest of honor of the Lord Mayor of London at a banquet at which all the leading bankers, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were present; and he has been the house guest of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Percy Vincent for three whole days. After all this, Vancouver should recover its lost position in the financial world of London, but will it? That of course, depends on Gerry's reaction—not the bankers'.

A correspondent in Johannesburg writes: "Ice hockey has come to South Africa. A great rink has been built at the Empire Exhibition and the public here is anxiously waiting to see the new game. Crack teams are coming from Oxford and Cambridge Universities to play in a tournament. Four local clubs have been formed. Two of them contain, for the most part, Canadians who are working in the gold mines and in city businesses and who have played the sport overseas. The third team will comprise Continental players and the fourth local men who have been getting into trim by practising on roller skates!"

The woman minister of Angelus Temple is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upwards. She has had diputes and lawsuits with and over her men; now she is at loggerheads with her daughter, Roberta, because she allegedly wanted to marry the Temple Lawyer, Mr. Jacob Moidel. The latest difficulties at the Temple reached a crisis when Miss Temple, Mrs. MacPherson's daughter by her first husband, refused to obey her mother in acknowledging the authority of Mr. Giles N. Knight, business manager, Saturday week, Mrs. MacPherson and her son, Rolf, who with Roberta comprise the Temple board of trustees, met in Roberta's absence, declared Moidel's contract as Temple lawyer terminated and hired Mr. Willedd Andrews in his place. Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. MacPherson's mother, sides with her granddaughter in the dispute.

A Quebec City Magistrate in disposing of a case where women were fined for being found in disorderly houses, declared the police authorities were not proceeding in the proper fashion—they should get after the proprietors of the houses and the tenants who ran them. This evidently appealed to the students of Laval University, who, to the number of 100, raided a number of disorderly houses on Saturday night, breaking doors and ransacking rooms. A number of the youths were injured in the free-for-all that followed, and three of them were arrested. They pleaded not guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, maintaining their action was necessary to compel the police authorities to discharge the duties incumbent on them. The Magistrate, whose criticism incited their action, remanded them, releasing them meantime on bail.

A comparison between Nazi and Communist religious "intolerance", to the advantage of the former, was made the other day. Out of the "confusion and antagonism" in the German religious situation has come the conviction that the church is vital to the state and that the "spiritual privileges in the church are of vital importance to the welfare of the citizens." It was stated at the World Lutheran Convention in New York last week. One tangible result of the religious agitation in Germany has been that the church is now forced to act in a more unified way, although its practices must be more "conservative" than those followed at first. It was also explained that since the formation of the Council of the Lutheran Church in Germany a year ago, there has been more religious freedom than at any time during the history of the third Reich. The council was formed after the government informed the church that it could obtain increased recognition and freedom of action if it adopted a more gradual and conservative program than before. On the other hand, in a statement issued to the committee by the Martin Luther Bund of Erlangen, Germany, it was announced that only eight Lutheran pastors are still actively engaged in the ministry in Russia today, as compared with more than 200 at the end of the Czarist regime. Thirty-one pastors are permitted to live there, but have been forbidden to exercise their pastoral office, and forty-six are in Soviet prisons or concentration camps.

Notes by the Way

Historically the new Bolshevik purge is more important than former mass executions in Russia. It marks the end of the Bolshevik party; only Stalin survives from the old guard. It marks, too, the final triumph of Stalin's nationalist policy. It means that the outside world has less than it had expected either to fear or to hope from Soviet Russia.—New Statesman and Nation, London.

Sir Percy Vincent, reporting on his recent visit to Canada, pays handsome tribute to our country. "Canadians have in a few years accomplished miracles," says the Lord Mayor of London. "I return filled with an impression of a vast canvas on which they have as yet, with all untiring energy and splendid craftsmanship, but sketched the outline of a great and beautiful picture." Now there's the right kind of pre-terminating Imperialist!—Windsor Star.

Major Ian Hay assured an audience of business executives in London that the human advertising was the world's best way of selling value-for-money goods. He instanced the case of a Western American small-town clothier, who made a fortune from the sign: "The cheapest Pants in the World; Walk right in, folks, and buy a pair! One dollar per leg; Seats free!" "People," said Major Ian Hay, "want to be told when a good article comes on the market and an intelligent system of making that fact as widely and as quickly known as possible is a public necessity and a public boon."—Strand Eng. Journal.

The United States, like Canada, has freedom of the press in a quiet full and tangible sense. Neither country shuts down on what is called radical opinion. Communist papers are allowed to publish and circulate freely in both countries so long as they do not preach violence. A muzzling of press opinion would run against the democratic grain in both nations. This whole continent has been cradled in an atmosphere featuring individual liberty and the largest possible right of expression of opinion. Curb the press and you get a fairly solid groundwork for autocracy. A desire to fetter the press is one of the first symptoms of dictatorship.—Regina Leader-Pest.—Ex.

Herr Hitler—this man who has no personal friends and wishes for none, who regards women with scorn, and fits for nothing but the production of cannon-fodder, who who neither drinks nor smokes nor eats meat, who reads no books.—Herr Hitler is not a human being. We do not know what to call him. He is an apparition of strange portent. He is an enemy of the human race—of the entire human race, including its German representatives. One thinks of the Emperor Caligula of Rome, whose insanity made him so blood-thirsty that he said he wished the people of Rome but a single neck, so he could kill them all by a single blow; one thinks of the Emperor Helioababalus whom the people eventually threw down the city's sewer; one thinks of all the monsters of history and legend, and one shudders at the thought of them. But we doubt if one of those monsters of the past was ever as great a threat to the welfare of world as he who rules in Berlin.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Canada, like the other three Dominions, is over-governed. It has nine provinces and every province has a Legislature. The national Government at Ottawa has a Prime Minister, a Cabinet, a Senate of 96 members and a House of Commons of 245 members. The nine provinces have nine governors, nine Cabinets and, all told, 514 members of the Legislatures. Altogether, it takes 864 elected people to govern Canada—one for every 2,540 families. We in Great Britain, with four times as many people, have only 615 people in our House of Commons. Why does Canada have 249 more? Plainly, the national Government of Canada and the nine Legislatures are more than four times too large. The bureaucracy, too, should be cut down by at least 50 percent. Here you have the main reason why Canada has slowed down, and is much less prosperous than Great Britain. Last February there were 1,080,831 Canadians receiving unemployment relief. Also, 156,944 farmers were receiving aid from the Government. Perhaps our Canadian readers can have this article printed in Canadian papers and Magazines.—Efficiency Magazine, London.

That Body of Hours

THE INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT I. Q. OF THE FEEBLE MINDED

There is a great difference between having a mental ailment such as illusions, delusions, hallucinations—seeing or hearing things that do not exist, obsessions, depression, dementia praecox—persistent dream state, and having a deficient mentality. Thus those with a mental ailment may actually have more brains than the average "normal" individual but because they have these mental kinks—obsessions, delusions, a persistent dream state—they cannot take their place in the community. But the mentally deficient haven't as much brains as the average normal individual.

Most cases of mental deficiency are due to some defect in the life forces or life cells of the parent or parents. Perhaps 80 to 90 percent of the cases are due to some defect in a parent. In others the life cells of the parents have been healthy but the growth of the brain has been interfered with or arrested by some cause.

The degree of intelligence of mental defectives is measured by various tests. What is considered normal intelligence is graded for the age of an infant up to the boy or girl of 16, after which age it was found that there was little increase in native intelligence as distinguished from knowledge. This is called the I. Q. or intelligence quotient of the individual "nas-much as the average child of seven has the mental age of seven, his I. Q. is 7-7 or 100. If however the child of seven has a mental age of four, his I. Q. is 4-7 or 57 and so on.

"As native adult intelligence is reached at sixteen years of age that age is used in determining the I. Q. of adults—a person of 16 or any age over sixteen who has a mental age of eight would have an I. Q. of 8-16 or 50.

Generally speaking an adult having an I. Q. of 70 or over is not considered feeble minded but anything below 90 is really subnormal.

Noyes "Textbook of Psychiatry" divides mentally deficient persons into three groups. The most highly developed feeble minded are known as morons and have a mental age between seven and twelve. Those of the next lower group are known as imbeciles with a mental age from 3 to 6. The most defective are idiots, whose mental age is two years or below.

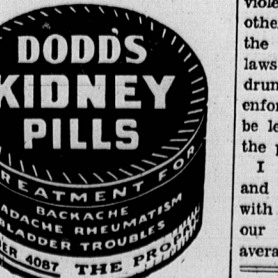
While the mentality of the feeble minded cannot be increased, the majority of morons are honest, sober and industrious and if trained are capable of supporting or partly supporting themselves. Imbeciles can do certain tasks but can never support themselves whilst idiots can perform no useful work"

The Poet's Corner

Bronzed Grackles
The wind has blown these birds, a noisy throng
Into the elm. And from their perch they flute
Shrillness to sky. They will not be here long;
But now they line the limbs like heavy fruit.

This incredible. Beyond belief,
The dazzled elm betrays the raucous tongue.
With an old wisdom wonderful and brief,
Their strong togetherness is fiercely sung.

What moments for the tree from which they strike!
Here they held it all in a black swam;
And I am silent, wondering for their like—
Such swinging eager dots, such a winged storm.
—Daniel W. Smythe in the New York Times.



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

F. B. "DUG OUTS"

Sir,—Is it true that the hard worked carpenters and labourers at the Provincial building may be threatened with trench feet and lumbago from the cold ground in their dugouts in the basement waiting for five o'clock daily to be released from their sufferings?

I am Sir, etc., CHARLOTTETOWN CONGER

GETTING OFF WITH IT

Sir,—There is reason for honest and law-abiding citizens who love this beautiful city, to be somewhat in a "valley of humiliation" on account of the continuance or robbery and burglary. Is it not high time to strike at the root of this monstrous growing evil?

Now, bandits and robbers do not plunge from decency and honor into crime. They begin small. They pick and finger and do small dishonest deeds at first. They grow up gradually to full fledged bandits. Let me give an instance of how they learn.

On Friday last, on Grafton St., a young lad was bringing in a heavy, two-horse load of turnips. They were piled high on the truck. A crowd of boys just out of school made a raid on the load and one succeeded in climbing on the truck. He threw and kicked down the turnips to the crowd below. The lad driving could not leave his horses to protect his load for fear of a collision. This took place not far from the Guardian office. Now was that anything but highway robbery?

And this was done by children out of one or more of our City schools!

In my school days the teachers were responsible for the conduct of their pupils, not only in school but on their way to and from school, and teachers warned the children to be decent and respectful on the public road or elsewhere. That good old habit continues I trust, in most of the country schools.

As there were many witnesses it could be found out who the boys were and from what schools they came. What is the good of a knowledge of the "three R's" if the young are not taught also civility and honesty?

Is not an honest, decent (but unlettered) person a better asset to the city than an educated thief?

I am, Sir, etc. AN ANGERED OBSERVER.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Sir,—"Observer's" letter in a recent issue of talks open common sense. We have the worst recognition of traffic laws in this province of any on the continent, and likely the whole universe.

Correctly he says it is not the fault of our City police or R.C.M.P., the best of their type, the mounties particularly whose efficiency, and no respect for persons, menaces their continuance in office. And correctly he places the blame on the proper shoulders when he gives the lion's share to law administration.

In England, the most thickly congested traffic in the world, there is the minimum percentage of crime and accident. And why? Because there, law is law, judges are judges, enforcing officers do their duty. Baronet or plebian have an equal chance. Even those employed by Royalty are found in the docks side by side with earl or baronet and the commonest laborer. And all suffer the equal penalties. No political wire-puller dare interfere to foretell or stay the hand of justice.

And because of this, because they know the law will be applied, courtier and plebian are compelled to respect, and they do respect the law.

We are told to temper justice with mercy. It is right. It is a western ideal, but too often interpreted as tempering justice with racketeering. Human sympathy usually goes with the under dog and judicial officers are human, but they are also guardians of a most sacred responsibility. It is not mercy to whitewash offences. It is cruelty, for it encourages the offender to greater violence, and worse, it encourages others to disregard law and join the lists of law breakers. If our laws against reckless driving and drunken drivers had been rigidly enforced in the past, there would be less accident and loss of life in the present.

I have travelled considerably, and for many years, over highways with more than a hundred times our local volume of traffic. The average speed I would estimate at

Your Own Private Safe
Your will, securities, deeds, insurance policies, and similar valuable papers, should never be kept at your home or office, where they are subjected to the risk of loss through fire, theft or carelessness. These documents, together with articles of sentimental value, old letters, birth and marriage certificates, should always be kept in your own private Safe Deposit Box. You can rent a Safe Deposit Box at most branches of this bank for as little as 1¢ per day; larger boxes cost slightly more.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

IT PAYS TO SWITCH TO BRIGHTER LAMPS
Poor light punishes your eyes! Laco Mazda Lamps give you the most light but do not cost you anything more to buy than other bulbs. Buy them by the carton, in the sizes recommended in the chart below... and enjoy good light at low cost.
LACO AT YOUR DEALERS MAZDA LAMPS A CANADIAN MADE PRODUCT

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

Announcement JUST ARRIVED A COMPLETE LINE OF MAX FACTOR SOCIETY BEAUTY AIDS
MAX Factor preparations are in a very large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the Hollywood Celebrities. Some of our lines include FACE POWDER FOUNDATION CREAM SKIN AND TISSUE LEMON CREAM ROUGE AND LIPSTICK
These preparations are made from the purest ingredients in correct colors, harmony shades, to blend with individual complexion coloring and is delicately perfumed, to please the most fastidious taste. Its peculiar adhesive qualities make it "stay on" and "cling" under most trying conditions. Visit our store and look over this line of toilet preparations. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street PHONE 315

BULBS BULBS
We have just received direct from HOLLAND our annual supply of DUTCH BULBS. These Bulbs have been inspected at port of entry and are free from disease. Choice Flowering Bulbs
HYACINTHS, (Double and Single)
TULIPS, (Early Single)
TULIPS, (Early Double)
DARWIN TULIPS, (long stem) Double and Single.
NARCISSUS, Extra large
DAFFODILS, Extra large
CROCUS, Choice Mixed (large bulbs)
FRUSIA, (Mixed colors)
GALANTHUS
All of the above EXTRA LARGE or FIRST SIZE. Send for our bulb list now ready. All selling at LOWEST PRICES. Carter & Co. Limited

(Continued on page 7)